

WANTED

COUPLETS.

See Peter.
Nestle & Kohler
Advertisement Below.

No. 15,692.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1913.

五癸亥年八月十六日

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SOLE AGENTS

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Hongkong, January 3, 1915.

THE SECOND PORT OF CEYLON.

Improving Amenities of Town of Galle.

Galle, once the chief, and now the second, port of Ceylon, is sharing in the general prosperity of the island, remarks the "Times of Ceylon." A proof of this is the advance in rentals, which have recently gone up about 80 per cent. To cope with the business of the port, which is increasing, a new jetty was decided upon some time ago and the work is already in hand; a steam crane having been erected and the sinking of concrete cylinders begun. The telephone system recently begun is fast approaching completion and a much larger number of subscribers than was originally thought possible have already applied for connection. One of the prettiest and most picturesque seaside towns in the island, side by side with its commercial prosperity, the popularity of Galle as a pleasure resort is rapidly increasing. The train service from Colombo is probably the fastest in Ceylon, a particularly good train being that leaving Colombo at 3.30 p.m. and arriving in Galle at 6.10 p.m. Owing to the proximity of the line to the sea, the trip is decidedly cool. The time is therefore approaching when Galle will have regained its old popularity and already the principal hotel of the place is proving inadequate for its needs, being almost invariably full. It is rumored that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government will shortly visit the premier South Coast watering place, and this visit is being looked forward to with keen anticipation. The latest and most important step decided upon is the introduction of a system of electric lighting drawn up by the Government Electrical Engineer. A meeting of the Lighting Committee was held at the Municipal Council Chamber when there were present the Hon. Mr. R. B. Halliday (Chairman) and Messrs. Hayley and Gopawardane, the Electrical Engineer, and the Government Electrical Engineer. The proposed electric lighting scheme was considered and discussed. It was unanimously decided to proceed with the scheme which will be brought before a full meeting of the council for sanction. The various details, estimates and plans are being prepared.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PETER, NESTLE & KOHLER CHOCOLATES.

PRIZE COMPETITION No. 6. (Aug.)

This month we are again offering prizes for 'Couplets', or two lined rhymes. Each 'Couplet' must contain one or other of the following names:—

PETER, NESTLE or KOHLER.

The name selected may be placed anywhere in the 'Couplet' as long as the rhythm is preserved.

For your guidance we give you a few examples:—

First invented, stood time's test,
Therefore PETER'S is the best.

NESTLE'S is a Chocolate, of credit and renown,
That's why there's such a lot of it sold in the town.

Sing a song of Chocolates, good as good can be
PETER'S, NESTLE'S, KOHLER'S, the appetizing three.

CONDITIONS:

Every three 'Couplets' to be accompanied by a Peter's, Nestle's or Kohler's Wrapper. So for one wrapper you may send more than one 'Couplet'. 'Couplets' may be sent in under a 'nom de plume', which, if winners will be published in the Local Papers. Your name will be treated confidentially by us. The first prize will be one of our Wrist Watches, and will be given for what we consider the best 'Couplet'. Consolation prizes consisting of Chocolate will be given for 'Couplets' which we consider are deserving of such. Imitation being the sincerest form of flattery, we reserve the right to make future use of the verses without disclosing the authors' names. Post your attempts to Messrs. PETER'S & NESTLE'S P. O. Box No. 351, Hongkong, not later than 30th August, 1913.

Mineral Water.

The Best Table Water.
PT. Per Case 4 Dozen.....\$5.00. BABY. Per Case 5 Dozen.....\$5.
AGENT: TOKYO HOTEL, 28A, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, June 16 1913.

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The Cocoa with the most delicious flavour.

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WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes

FRIGHT CARS

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes
11.45 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

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Extra Cars at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

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Surgeon Dentist.
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Perhaps empty Dock in 2 1/4 hours

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100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

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MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS.

LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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EVENING DRESS GOODS:—

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ALSO

ALL ARTICLES OF CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

OUTFITTING ON ALL DESCRIPTIONS. QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP BY THE MOST EXPERIENCED CUTTERS GUARANTEED.

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J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

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ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

Open to the South Winds in Summer and protected from the North-east Wind in Winter. Commanding a magnificent view of Hongkong, the harbour and adjacent island for forty miles.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Terms—From \$5 per day. Max. Telephone Add: "peakotel".

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Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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BUTTERMILK

AND

GLYCERIN AND CUCUMBER SOAPS

ARE IDEAL FOR BATH AND TOILET.

20 cents per Tablet \$1.00 for six Tablets.

THE

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

A CHOICE SELECTION

FRY'S KING GEORGE V.

AND QUEEN MARY

CHOCOLATES.

CADBURY'S IMPERIAL CHOCOLATES

A SPECIALITY

FRESH HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES.

Weismann, Limited.

Hongkong, July 20, 1913.

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THE QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL CO.

AND GENERAL MERCHANTS

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

ONE OF OUR SPECIALITIES:

HIGH CLASS TAILORS & EXPERIENCED CUTTERS

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

High Standard of Quality.

Cheapest Store in the East.

Queen's Road Central: The Old Supreme Court. Telephone: 1450.

Hongkong, June 10, 1913.

MAGGREGOR'S V.O.S.

PARLIAMENT WHISKY

PURE

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PALATABLE

AS SUPPLIED

TO THE

HOUSE OF

COMMONS

AND

HOUSES OF

PARLIAMENT

CANADA.



SOLE AGENTS:

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.

(Established 1864.)

initiated by himself, grew into a church of about 1,500 communicant members. Mr. G. Piercy, Headmaster of the Diocesan School, Hongkong, is one of

BY TELEGRAPH. BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Parliament was prorogued yesterday.
THE KING'S SPEECH.

The Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords and the Speaker in the House of Commons, read the King's Speech.

It stated that the visit of President Poincaré had been a source of great gratification, and the manifestations to which it gave rise had afforded a fresh guarantee of the continuance of the cordial friendship uniting the countries. Reference was made to the Conference of the Balkan delegates in London, which had agreed to a Treaty of Peace. His Majesty much regretted the renewal of hostilities of the different nationalities, which had again created a state of war, accompanied by many deplorable incidents. It was, however, satisfactory that the Conference of the belligerents at Bucharest had led to a cessation of hostilities, and that the Great Powers had kept constantly in touch with each other. "My Government," the King said, "has done all in its power to facilitate an interchange of views in co-operation and in action through the Ambassadors in London."

The Speech also expressed satisfaction at the passing of the Scottish Temperance and the Mental Deficiency Bills to which His Majesty had pleasure in assenting. The King also referred to the Sudan Loan Bill, which he confidently hopes will not only add to the prosperity of that territory, but would afford increased sources for the supply of the cotton industry of Great Britain. The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill would assure that the Tribunal of the Empire would be fully and adequately constituted, "so as to meet the growing requirements of my Indian Empire and my Dominions Overseas."

THE CANADIAN MINING STRIKE.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.
VICTORIA, B.C., Aug. 16.
The presence of the militia is checking the rioting in the coal fields, but Ladysmith and district are still under mob rule. Scores of non-unionists have been escorted from the town, and Orientals are being driven out. Four hundred additional troops have been despatched from Vancouver and Victoria. A number of mine-managers have been forced to take refuge on the hills, and business men are leaving the town. A number of houses have been burnt.

AN INTERESTING BYE-ELECTION.

LIBERAL OR LABOURITE?

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Chairman of the Labour Party, in a letter to Mr. Kenyon, the nominee of the Miners' Federation and the Dockers' Union says:—"If you want to be the Liberal candidate you had better say so honestly. If you try to run as the Labour candidate, you must accept a certain responsibility. To try to do both is wrong morally."

The attitude of the official Labourites is expected to lead to trouble with the Miners' Federation, as several mining members of the House of Commons are supporting Mr. Kenyon.

FIRST THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, Aug. 16.
The Fran has sailed for Colon, where she embarks Captain Amundsen, who proceeds immediately to the Arctic. Admiral Peary will thus be the first to take a vessel through the waters of the Panama Canal.

THE LONDON DERRY RIOTS.

ANOTHER FATALITY.

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Rioting took place at Londonderry on Thursday evening. A man who was in the act of looking out of a window was shot and killed. The Mayor has requested that the troops be brought in.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only remedy that always brings relief. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BY TELEGRAPH. BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

KAID SIR HARRY MACLEAN.

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Kaid Sir Harry Maclean, K.C.M.G., is engaged to be married to the daughter of the late General Sir Harry Prendergast.

Note.—Sir Harry Maclean who was formerly in the 69th Foot, has had a remarkable career, having been a General of the Sultan of Morocco's Bodyguard. He is in his sixty-sixth year. He divorced his first wife in 1905.—En. "C. M."

CHINESE REFUGEES IN JAPAN.

TOKYO, Aug. 16.
Chinese refugees continue to flock into Japan. They are dispersing among the mountainous regions. Dr. Sun Yat Sen and General Huang Hsing have disappeared.

TRUMP FOR BRITISH POSTMEN.

LONDON, Aug. 16.
The Select Committee reporting on the working conditions of the Post Office servants, recommends increased pay, Trade Union recognition, a forty-eight hour week for postmen and no abolition of Christmas boxes.

GOVERNOR SULZER'S IMPEACHMENT.

REFUSES TO RELINQUISH OFFICE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.
Governor Sulzer refuses to relinquish the Governorship until the case has been tested in the Courts. Lieutenant-Governor Glynn maintains that he has the sole right to the office. The State employees are demoralised, and the affairs of the State are in a chaotic condition as a result of the dispute. Sulzer's wife has broken down, and three nerve specialists are attending her.

BRITISH OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Sir Ralph Paget, K.C.M.G., O.V.O., British Minister at Belgrade, has been appointed Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, in succession to Sir Louis Mallet, K.C.M.G., C.B., who has been appointed Ambassador at Constantinople.

BRITISH POLITICS.

A "CRITICAL" ELECTION.

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Sir John Simon, the Solicitor-General, who at present represents Walthamstow, has informed his constituents that he has decided, after consultation with Mr. Asquith, to contest North-West Manchester at the next election, which he says will be critical.

BRITAIN AND MEXICO.

EX-AMBASSADOR'S IMPRUDENT STATEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.
The Mexican situation has taken on a new phase as a result of the remarks of the former United States Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. Wilson, charging the British Foreign Office with unjustly blaming him for inducing Great Britain to believe that the United States would recognise Huerta. Mr. Wilson described the statement published explaining Great Britain's position as a subterfuge. President Wilson on Thursday evening publicly reprimanded Mr. Wilson, and instructed the American Ambassador in London to express the Government's regret to Sir Edward Grey that a diplomatic official of the United States should be guilty of such impropriety.

"ADAMASTOR" IN QUARANTINE.

CHOLERA ON BOARD.

The Portuguese galleon "Adamastor" has been towed from the harbour to the quarantine area flying the "Yellow Jack." An outbreak of cholera has occurred on board, and it is estimated that only two or three men have been affected by the disease.

A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only remedy that always brings relief. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE SOTTO CASE.

THE MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

Defendant Discharged.

At the Magistracy this morning Mr. Hazeland gave his decision in the lengthy case in which Vicente Sotto was charged on extradition proceedings with abduction at Cebu, Philippine Islands. This was the third magisterial decision on the case, and there were twenty-two hearings on the present proceedings. Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, represented the prosecution; Mr. Reader Harris appeared for the U.S. Government; Mr. O. K. Hall Drutson defended Sotto; and Inspector E. O'Sullivan represented the Police.

Mr. Hazeland found for the prosecution on the three points as to the Philippines being a part of the United States; the authenticity of the documents; and the question as to proof of extraditable crime. He found for the defendant on the fourth point as to Habeas Corpus, which meant a discharge.

His Worship read the following decision on the case:—"The Defendant Vicente Sotto was charged before me under the Extradition Act 1870 of being convicted of the commission of the crime of abduction at Cebu in the Philippine Islands within the jurisdiction of the United States of America. Mr. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Drutson for the defence. At the conclusion of the case for the prosecution Mr. Drutson, solicitor for the defendant, applied for the discharge of the defendant on the grounds that the Crown had not made out their case against the defendant. The first ground alleged was that the prosecution had not proved that the Philippine Islands were a constituent part of the United States. The second point was that the documents were not properly substantiated. The third was that there was no evidence of an extraditable crime, and the fourth was that under Section 6 of the Habeas Corpus Act the matter was res judicata. The fifth point was that the Orders in Council have not been proved. This last point was afterwards abandoned by the defence. I should here mention that the present defendant was charged in April 1912 with respect to extradition proceedings. The offence which was the subject of the charge was the same as the present charge. The Magistrate (Mr. E. A. Irving) made an order committing him to a writ of Habeas Corpus and reported by the Hong Kong Law Reports, Vol. VII, p. 130. I should now deal with the first point. Mr. Drutson first referred me to Section 25 of the Act. Section 25 of the Act is as follows:—

25.—For the purpose of this Act, every colony, dependency, and constituent part of a foreign state, and every vessel of that state, shall (except where expressly mentioned as distinct in this Act) be deemed to be within the jurisdiction of and to be part of such foreign state.

Mr. Drutson then stated:—"The Philippine Islands are not a Colony or dependency therefore the prosecution must prove that the Philippine Islands are a constituent part of the United States." Mr. Anderson, Counsel-General of the United States, had given evidence to the effect that the Philippine Islands were neither a dependency nor a colony. The question which I have to decide is what is the construction to be placed on Section 25 of the Act, and also what is its scope and object. I am of opinion that the words "colony, dependency and constituent part of a foreign state" refer to dependencies and to dependencies alone and do not refer in any way to the parent Foreign State. If you look at the last line of the section we find these words:—"to be part of such foreign state." If the words "constituent part of a foreign state" referred to the parent foreign state it would not be deemed "to be part of such foreign state." The scope and object of the section is to make it quite clear that a foreign state includes dependencies. Sir Francis Pigott in his work on Extradition refers to Section 25 in three places, on pages 104, 105 and 170. Pages 104 and 105 refer to that section of Section 25 which relates to "foreign colonies," and 25 provides that "every colony, dependency, and constituent part of a foreign state" is to be deemed within the jurisdiction of and to be part of such foreign state, except where expressly mentioned in the Act as distinct. It would seem, therefore, that in the case of a foreign colony, the regulation is to be made in the usual manner by the diplomatic representative of the foreign state, and not the colonial Governor. But where the fugitive from a foreign colony is in a British colony, there is an express distinction made by the Act. The section is so drafted that it seems doubtful whether the regulation could be made to the Secretary of State by the diplomatic representative in England, and by him forwarded to the Governor of the colony. The marginal note to this paragraph is "Foreign Colonies," and Sir Francis Pigott makes it very clear that the words in Section 25 "every colony, dependency and constituent part of a foreign state" refer to foreign colonies. I may mention

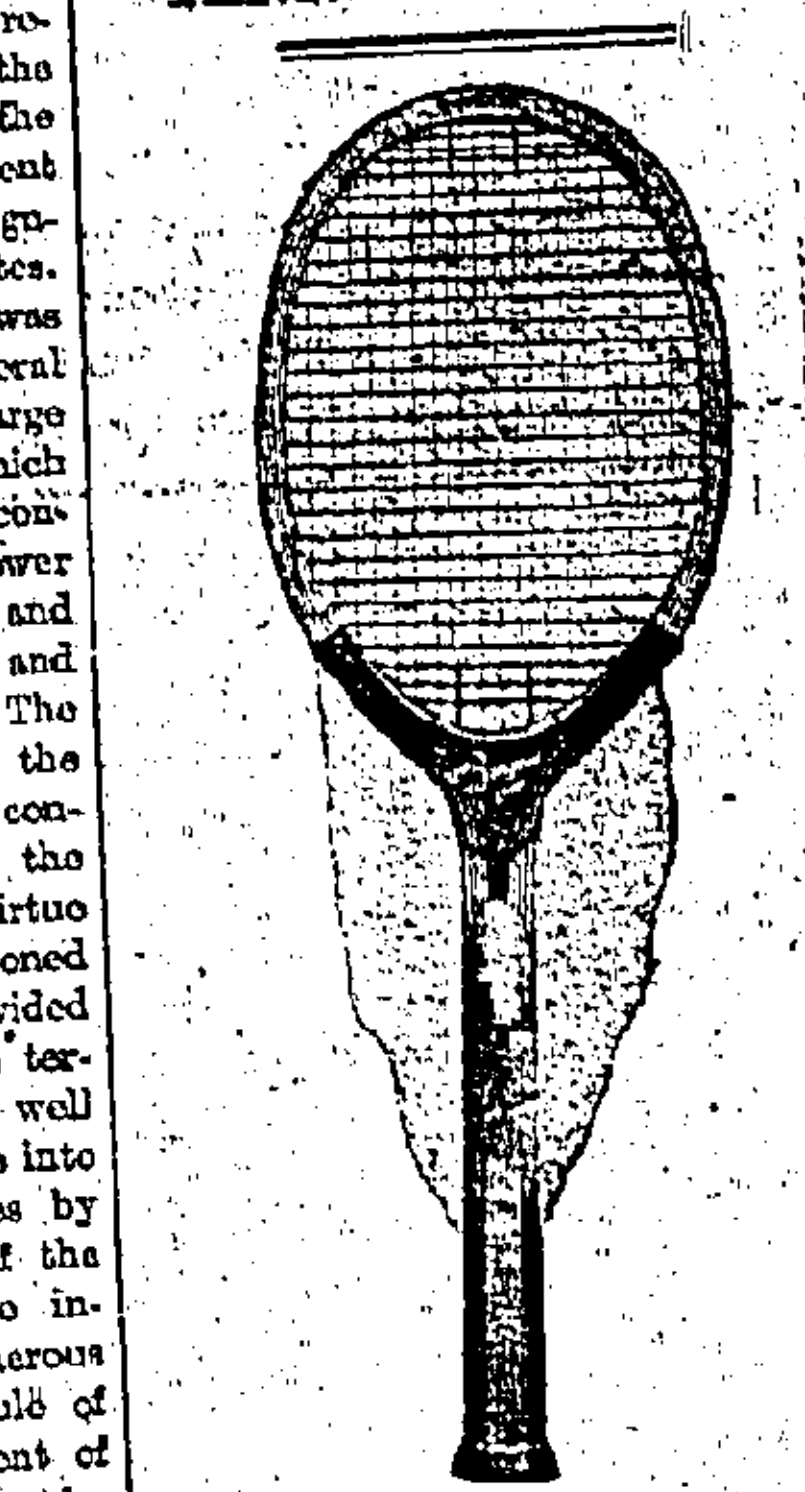
Sir Francis Pigott does not mention Section 25 in his judgment in the Habeas Corpus proceedings. I now propose to refer to the evidence given at the trial. Mr. T. C. Welch, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Philippine Islands, was called as a witness for the prosecution. Mr. Welch is also an admitted Barrister of the Federal Court. His evidence as to the political status of the Philippine Islands in relation to the United States was as follows:—"The United States is a Federal Republic, originally consisting of thirteen individual States which had won their independence and each of which was sovereign and all of which at the time of the adoption of the Constitution were united in a confederacy, the central government of which operated only upon the States and not upon the citizens. By the adoption of the constitution a central government was formed to which the individual States yielded their attributes of sovereignty with respect to foreign relations and to some extent with respect to their relations with each other, each retaining its sovereignty with respect to the regulation of its internal affairs. By the constitution, also, the Federal Government obtained full power and direct sovereignty over the territory that the constitution was adopted there was ceded by the several States to the United States a large amount of territory the title to which was claimed by the States. By the constitution this Congress was given power to regulate and govern the territory and other property of the United States and also the power to declare war. The treaty-making power was placed in the hands of the Executive subject to confirmation by the Senate, which is the Upper House of the Congress. By virtue of the powers which I have mentioned Congress has from time to time provided various forms of government for the territory which I have mentioned as well as for other territory which has come into the possession of the United States by treaty or by the voluntary offer of the inhabitants of such territory. The instances of this are sufficiently numerous to have established a customary rule of practice with regard to the treatment of such territory. The case of Florida, which was included in the cross-examination of Mr. Anderson, furnishing an early example of the practice which has obtained ever since. In that case after thecession by Spain the President succeeded the King of Spain as the source of government until such time as Congress should exercise its constitutional function of providing a government of its own devising in accordance with the United States Constitution and the Treaty, which in that case provided that the inhabitants of the territory should be admitted to the privileges of citizens of the United States. I would say that the Treaty with Spain ceding Florida was in 1810. The President continued to be the source of government in that territory until in 1821 Congress passed an Act authorising the President to occupy the territories of East and West Florida and providing further that until the end of the first session of the next Congress, unless provisions therefor should sooner be made by Congress, all military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing Government should be vested in such persons and exercised in such manner as the President should direct. (The Act of Congress with respect to Florida passed on March 30th, 1822, Congress passed the Act establishing a territorial Government in Florida (chapter 13 of the first session of the 17th Congress). Florida continued to be a territory until 1845, when it was admitted to the Union. Roughly speaking, that has been the course pursued by the United States with all its territorial acquisitions hitherto; that is, a temporary government has been established in the first place, which has continued for longer or shorter periods until the people of the United States have tentatively agreed to the incorporation of the territory into the Union by authorising a territorial government. During this first period the territory is called for convenience an unorganised territory, in distinction from the regularly organised territories, which is the second period of evolution into statehood. The Philippine Islands were acquired from Spain, first by military occupation and finally by the Treaty of Paris. After the Treaty of Paris, and until March 2nd, 1898, the source of government in the Philippines was the President of the United States. On the President of the United States. On the last date Congress passed an Act by way of a proviso in an Appropriation Bill, chapter 303 of the 55th Congress, which is commonly known as the Spooner Amendment, providing that all military, naval and civil powers necessary to govern the Philippines should until otherwise provided by Congress be vested in such persons and exercised in such manner as the President should direct. At this point I would call attention to the fact that while the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce of 1898 provided for the admission in citizenship of the inhabitants of Florida, the Treaty of Paris specifically left the determination of the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the ceded territory to Congress. On July 1st, 1902, an Act was approved temporarily to provide for administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands and for other purposes (chapter 1860 of the first session of the 57th Congress). The Philippines are still governed under the provisions of the Act. It was held with respect to the Philippines that the provisions of the Constitution do not all of them of their own force extend to newly acquired territory of the United States, but that Congress has power to extend such provisions or provisions as it may see fit. Congress has among other things legislated as to the status of the inhabitants of the Philippines, granting them what is called Philippine citizenship, and authorising the

Lane, Crawford & Co.'s

SPORTS DEPARTMENT

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF TENNIS RACQUETS.

HAS JUST RECEIVED
A SPLENDID SELECTION OF
TENNIS RACQUETS.



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RISLEY HEXAGON,
PROSSERS "PHENOMENON,"
THE "A.D.P.,"
SLAZENGE'S "LYCEUM,"
THE DOHERTY,
ETC., ETC.

TENNIS TENNIS TENNIS
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Philippine Legislature to provide for the naturalisation into Philippine citizenship; it has extended to the Philippine most of the provisions of the Bill of Rights and has extended other constitutional provisions. By Exhibit 13 it extended to the Philippine Islands the provisions of the Revised Statutes with respect to extradition between the United States and foreign countries, and it follows that the provision of Article Six of the Constitution, respecting the force of treaties, are in vigour in the Philippines at least to the extent of extradition. It would be seen from what I have said that if by a citizen one means a member of a civil state entitled to all the privileges of such members the Philippines are not citizens of the United States. If, however, by the word citizen we mean a person owing allegiance to a sovereign and conversely entitled to the protection of that sovereign they are citizens. It follows further that it by the words "incorporated into the United States," we mean having been taken into the sisterhood of States and given the status of a sovereign State and member of a union the Philippine Islands have not been so incorporated. If, however, the words mean taken under the sovereignty of the United States, receiving by right the protection of the United States, and having a local and practically autonomous form of Government granted by the United States, then they have been so incorporated.

LOVE-LETTER FROM VENICE.

A courtship which began during hay-making at Footyprid (Glamorgan) had a sequel at Swansea, Agates when Miss Ellen Gardner, a farmer's daughter, was awarded £20 damages for breach of promise of marriage against Benjamin William Jenkins, a ship steward.

IN A LETTER FROM VENICE.

The defendant wrote: "Venice is a beautiful place, but I would rather be in dirty old Ponty with the girl I love."

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